PERMANE TOWN.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-S-Vaudeville.

KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville.

LYCEUM TREATRE-S:15-Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-S:15-English Military NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition.

NIBLO'S-5:15-A Trip to Mars. PALMER'S THEATRE-S:15-1492. STANDARD THEATRE-S:15-Jane-STAR THEATRE-S:15-The Lion's Mouth. 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-Glen-da-Lough. 3D-ST. AND 7TH-AVE .- Dore Gallery.

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Business Notices.

Dr. Hasbrouck has removed his Nitrous Oxide as office from 30th Street and Broadway to 729 6th venue, Cor. 42d St., Harvard Building.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1893.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The bombardment of Rio Janeiro by the insurgent fleet was resumed and was continued and an honest count; that democracy should was taken by the Army of the South; Emperor a rumor that an attempt had been made to wreck Emperor Francis Joseph's train in Hungary. There were twelve cases of cholera, with five deaths, in Hamburg since Friday noon. - The Earl of Aberdeen was sworn in as Governor-General of Canada.

e Congress.-Both houses held brief sessions, and adjourned to attend the Capitol centennial cere- once, and only once, and have his vote counted. monies. === The tariff hearings were continued by the Ways and Means Committee.

Domestic.-The centennial anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol at Washington was celebrated; President Cleveland and others made addresses. ____ Two arrests were made Sunday for the robbery of the Mineral Range train in Michigan on Friday. ==== Four new cases of yellow fever were reported at Branswick, Ga. === Henry S. Cochran, who stole \$134,005 in gold bullion from the Philadelphia Mint, was arraigned and remanded for a further hearing. == The State Railroad Commission gave hearings on the subject of regulating the speed of the Brooklyn trolley cars, and on the New-York and New-England road's application for permission to extend its line from Brewster's to New-York City. - The trial of Lizzle Halliday was adjourned until to-day.

City and Suburban.-Lord Dunraven's cutter Valkyrie was passed on Saturday last about 400 miles at sea by the National Line steamer Spain: her designer and sailmaker arrived here yesterday. A boy and a girl were killed and another boy was fatally hurt by electric cars. = Secretary Clark, of the School Commission, has prepared a report comparing New-York schools with those of other === Winners at Gravesend: Rudolph Sam Lucas, Kingston, Sir Matthew, Merry Monarch and Tom Tough. = Stocks were generally dull and lower, owing to the adverse advices from Washington. Sterling exchange advanced 1-2 cent to the £, and was active.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Light showers, slightly warmer. Temperature vester-

Mayor Boody has had a spasm of virtue. Yesterday he had occasion to fill a vacancy in the Board of Education, and appointed Dr. Joseph H. Raymond, a man well fitted for the place. Dr. Raymond is a Republican, and held the office of Health Commissioner during Mayor Low's administration. A year or so ago Mr. Boody made another excellent appointment to this board-that of Professor Hooper, the wellknown director of the Brooklyn Institute. But of the statistics just issued by the Government when the duty of appointing fifteen members fell to him in June, he so fulfilled it as to place the Board under the control of the political element that had long been trying to seize it. It is now run by the McLaughlin Ring, and Mr. Boody as responsible for its degradation. He cannot save himself by a single good appointment.

this city has already secured the collection of a large amount of valuable material relating to the schools of other leading cities. This only confirms what is already notorious-that the schools of New-York are in many points behind the age. This is especially true of the erned. The only satisfactory reforms which the commission can present must be of a sweeping character. The men composing it, Messrs. to be naturalized as Frenchmen with a view ever yet been obtained of the movement of

have a most important duty to perform. hope that they will do it well, and that the porarily. This, however, does not prevent Legislature will give to the subject the thoughtful attention which it demands.

The Valkyrie is at our doors, and will probably enter our harbor gates late to-day or early to-morrow. The National Line steamship Spain saw her on Saturday. The famous yacht was under jury rig-not in racing trim-but with a good wind astern she seems to have had no difficulty in keeping company with the steamship for six or seven hours. The wind then shifted to the west. The Valkyrie will be cordially welcomed to New-York waters, and during her stay will be well treated. But we shall try hard to beat her in the races and to keep that cup here.

HALT!

Why not call a halt?

There are worse things possible than a continuance of silver purchases, badly as they may affect the credit of the country. The worst thing possible is a corrupt, dishonest and nnmeaning ballot, by which an unscrupulous party can perpetuate its power.

Let us not forget the conditions which brought the Republican party into being; the convulsions in which it had its origin. It was not the fact that the slave power, arrogant, dictatorial, aggressive, had pushed the free North beyond endurance by the enactment of laws that compelled her citizens to assist in returning bondsmen to slavery. It was not that self-respecting Northern freemen had grown tired of plantation manners and the erack of the slave-driver's whip. It was not even because of the avowed purpose of Southern slaveholders to occupy the new Territories to the exclusion of free labor and make the institution of slavery National. These were contributory causes only. They worked slowly.

What roused the American people, what brought into power the party which swept the country within four years from the time it put its first Presidential ticket in the field, was the crime against Kansas. What was that crime? Simply the use of unrestrained power by the party in control of the Governmentthe same that is in power to-day, the same in its traditions, its natural instincts, its methods and its purposes-to override the expressed will of the voters of Kansas and smother their voice. The people were patient under the long series of aggressions of the slave power awaiting the fulness of God's time. But when the Democratic party, intrenched in power, led by the born statesmen who had the "genius for government," sent its emissaries over the Missouri border and undertook by violence, rapine and murder, by suppression, trickery and chicane to defeat and set at naught the people's will, the great, honest, slow-thinking but suremoving North rose up and said: "We will not have it."

Then the Republican party sprang into being, and in the twinkling of a political revolution stepped to the head of the Government and the possession of power. It was born, not so much of a purpose to defeat the extension of slavery as of a determination that, whether slavery went up or down, there should be, wherever a ballot-box was open in this country, a free vote

For thirty-two years this party has stood for the purity of elections, for a free ballot and an honest count. Of all its glories-and the thirty-two years are radiant with them-this crowns all, that it has persistently and unceasingly labored to establish beyond any question the right of every American citizen to vote It has legislated to that end, and its legislation is on the statute books. If it has any fault, it is that it falls short in efficacy, and in spite of it crimes against the ballot defeat in scores of communities the honest voters' will. By the operation of these laws no honest voter has ever suffered hardship or wrong, nor has any ever been deprived of his vote. They simply provide for a reasonable supervision of the polls in the election of President and members of Congress. The officials intrusted with this function are selected by Judges of the Federal courts. Is there any body of men in the country in whom the people have greater confidence than those who compose the Federal judiciary? What fool or knave will rise up and say that any harm or anything but good can come from the supervision of the Federal courts?

It is proposed to repeal these laws, and leave the Democratic party where it was in 1854-60. free to work its own sweet will with elections the dutiable value of the merchandise." \ Inand election returns regardless of votes or voters. It seems a good time to call a halt in that direction, and if necessary block the way to all legislation, until the assurance is given day. Highest, 67 degrees: lowest, 56: average, that the small safeguards we now have against dishonest and fraudulent elections shall not be utterly thrown down and destroyed.

FRANCE'S ALIEN POPULATION.

Here in the United States we are so much accustomed to see a large floating population thus over-stat d to an extent which it is now of foreigners among us, oftentimes outnumbering by tens of thousands the native inhabitants of our cities, that Americans are less likely than others to appreciate the importance of the fiscal year 1893, are not to be regarded of France showing the number of aliens established within her borders. To a nation that not only to the imports free of duty, from counis surrounded at any rate on three sides by States which may at any date be at war with to the imports bearing specific duties only and it, the presence of a body of no less than coming from such countries. The Bureau of 2,000,000 foreigners, at least 800,000 of whom have received a military training in what amount of imported articles are thus aftheir own country and figure as reserves on feeted, but it appears to be something more the roster of their respective armies, must than \$211,000,000. After a comparison of The commission to revise the school laws of necessarily prove a matter of serious consideration.

Of the 2.000,000 aliens no less than 350.-000 are Italians, 40,000 of whom are settled for the fiscal year 1893, in order to reach the in Paris alone. Belgium figures for nearly 500,000, Spain for nearly 100,000, and Austria for a similar number. Although the antiquated system under which they are gov- number of Germans shows a slight decrease, years to come, but it is of even more conseyet this must be regarded as due to the fact | quence to consider at this time the necessity that so many of them have caused themselves of having more accurate records than have

McClure, Olin. Anderson, Hunter and Straus, | of facilitating their intercourse with the peo- | merchandise into this country. There is ple among whom they have cast their lot temthem from remaining Germans at heart, imbued with patriotic sentiments toward their native land, and rendy to respond to her summons whenever she may require their military services. The number of our own countrymen established in France as residents does not exceed 7,000, and the most of these are ling both the invoice value at the foreign ports, settled on the banks of the Seine. Russians are even still less numerous.

It is worthy of note that the districts most largely populated with aliens are precisely those in the neighborhood of the Italian and German frontiers, where an attack would be expected in the event of war. Indeed, in the provinces bordering on Italy foreigners number 25 per cent of the total population. Independently of any economic considerations, the mere fact of France having in its midst so large and rapidly increasing a population of aliens, ready to turn into hostile soldiers at any given moment and to place their intimate knowledge of the resources of the country and of its topography at the service of the foe, has become a matter of much concern to the Paris Government; and this, taken in conjunction with the absolute arrest of growth on the part of the French population itself, may be regarded as sufficient to justify the exceptional and not altogether hospitable measures that are now being instituted against foreigners established in France.

THE PRESIDENT AND MAYNARD. The President cannot escape responsibility for the nomination by his party in his own State of an infamous person for the office of Judge for the Court of Appeals. The President cannot abdicate at will and assume at will the relations established between him and his party by the magnificent majority he received in New-York in the face of the prediction from all the so-called Democratic leaders that he could not be elected at all. That majority deposed them and elevated him to the leadership of the party. They ceased to be and he became first in party councils. cannot now, only a year later, claim that he has nothing to do with a controversy such as is precipitated by the threat of Maynard's nom-

We do not know that he seeks to avoid the just responsibility that rests upon him. The claim is made, and vigorously denied. that Secretary Lamont, acting for Mr. Clevehas indorsed Maynard's candidacy. Tand. and has expressed the hope that he will be both nominated and elected. Colonel Lamont, in view of his peculiar relation to the President, is not likely to give an expression of any kind on such a question unless it represents something more than his own views and wishes. He knows that he will not be permitted to speak in a personal sense merely, and that, whether he likes it or not, a significance will be attributed to all that he says, graver and more important than that which it would receive but for his peculiar place at the right hand of the President. If he has said that that hospital practice is the best possible educa-Maynard's candidacy is acceptable to him, he and so strongly is the assertion made that he has said something of this sort that unless it is soon denied the impression will be generally entertained, and will be justified, that the President accepts Maynard and all that Maynard means.

This, however, is hard to believe. Waiving the question of principle, Maynard means the ascendancy of the Hill-Murphy machine, and Mr. Cleveland is not generally supposed to look on this machine with favor. He has done nothing since the 4th of March to indicate a doubt on his part of his own position at the nothing as yet inconsistent with the popular decision which gave him there the supreme place. It is not easy to think that he will tamely submit to the shame and injury of Maynard's nomination. If he does so, he will not soon recover his relinquished authority. He has a choice to make, and the consequences of not making it will be as bad as if he made it in a frank and open act of surrender to the machine.

THE ERROR IN OFFICIAL RECORDS. The official announcement of a great error in records of imports for about fifteen months ending with June, 1893, and of the utter impossibility of correcting it except by guesswork. invites public opinion to the need of more thorough reforms than the department itself suggests. The trouble primarily arose from supposing that it made no difference whether returns of the value of imports were correct. provided the amount of duties to be assessed thereon was not affected. So the Department of State in January, 1892, inquired of the Treasury Department whether currency cortificates were necessary on invoices of goods free of duty or bearing specific duties only. The Acting Secretary of State would hardly have made such an application had he appreciated the great importance of preserving a correct account of the value of goods imported. But he forwarded the inquiry to the Treasury polls under the direction of the Judges of the Department, and the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Spaulding, replied January 23, 1893, that collectors would "waive the requirement of a currency certificate in all eases where the value of the currency does not affect structions to that effect were thereupon issued to consular offices.

Thus it comes to pass that the official records for about fifteen months give the value of imports from two important countries as to nearly all articles, and partially from ten countries, stated in the depreciated currency there in use. As the depreciation of the currency in these countries has varied very widely during the period in question, and has at times been very large in countries from which the imports impossible to determine with precision. Hence for the last quarter of 1892, and for the whole as trustworthy in respect to the values of imports. This error attaches, it will be observed. tries having a depreciated currency, but also Statistics does not succeed in making it clear prices of coffee and india rubber, the Burcan estimates that no less than \$75,000,000 should he deducted from the reported value of imports true value of imports for that year. The past error is important, and in all sorts

of discussions will be found very vexations for

reason why the value of imports should be stated exclusive of the cost of transportation, and purporting to represent the invoice value in foreign ports alone. It is well, in view of the gross error which has occurred in the record, to consider at this time whether the law may not properly require in future all imports to be accompanied by certificates showand the freight charges and other charges of transportation to this country, so that the value of the goods upon delivery at a United States port may be determined with measurable accuracy. An important reason for such a change is that it would then be practicable to determine, with a measure of correctness, as it has not been heretofere, the cost to the people of the United States of transportation of goods from other countries.

HOSPITALS AND PRACTICE.

There is a tone of cynicism in the comments of English medical journals upon the multiplication of hospitals in American cities. One of them cannot conceal its amazement over the intelligence that four new hospitals are now building in this town, where philanthropy has already provided institutions of "palatial character" and "scientific completeness." serts that it is possible to have too much of a good thing, especially when the opening of every new hospital reduces the number of private patients and thereby curtails the earnings of general practitioners. Similar views are expressed by the American medical press. It is intimated that while New-York has an honorable fame as a city of magnificent hospitals, and while "a good many rich men like to amuse themselves and exploit their wealth and generosity by supporting hospitals," the facilities for charitable relief ought to be kept within reasonable bounds and the public be required to learn that it is best for every one to pay for what he gets, even if it is a surgical opera-

While it is undeniable that many patients who can afford to pay for the treatment received in hospitals are allowed to impose upon the generosity of those who have founded or supported these institutions, we do not believe that the medical profession questions the expediency and sound policy of these methods of philanthropy. The fact is generally recognized that hospitals are not more useful as agencies of charitable relief than they are as training schools for medical education. Millionaires have not been more zealous in increasing the financial resources of these institutions than physicians and specialists have been in offering their services to the managing boards. General practitioners consider an appointment on an hospital staff one of the prizes of the profession. Their services may be rendered gratuitously, but the practice which they obtain in the wards and the reputation which follows the appointment are worth all the time and labor expended. Young physicians are well content to remain year after year in hospitals as attendants or house surgeons. They know tion for their profession. This is true especialmeans that it is acceptable to Mr. Cleveland. ly of the New-York hospitals, owing to the great variety of cases which are under treat-

It is possible that old-time practitioners may occasionally be inclined to complain that there are too many hospitals, and that the general interests of the profession have suffered from excessive displays of philanthropy. But when their grievances are analyzed it will probably be shown that their practice has not suffered so much from the facilities provided in hospitals for free patients as from the rivalry of stirring young men who have been educated in the wards and are known to be "up with head of the New-York Democracy. He has the times." It is not an agreeable experience done even less to justify the supposition that for an old practitioner, who has made the for several hours. — The Hungarian Army mot be an empty sham or popular elections an he regards the voice of the Senators as superior to his own in party councils. He has done find new men under thirty outranking him and taking cases away from him. But if he have a reflective mind he will perceive the public advantage of having the new men thoroughly educated. It is possible for a young physician. who has made full use of his time in a large hospital, to acquire in the course of a few years an experience in diagnosing cases and treating diseases which will have a wider range and be of more practical utility than the veteran's accumulated stock of observation.

Hospitals serve to elevate the profession and to keep old and new practitioners up to a high level of work. That is one of their most important functions. The lavish expenditure of wealth in the hospitals of this town has been as well as a noble display of practical philanthropy. If the American profession now outranks Europe in surgery and in the scientific treatment of nearly all special diseases, it is largely because rich men have been generous in founding and supporting hospitals.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE PROGRAMME The municipal government of Brooklyn is conspicuously faulty, but there is one thing in our sister city in which every intelligent citizen can and does take an honest pride. We allude to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. This institution is unique. No other city has anything approaching it, although the pattern which Brooklyn has set is well worthy of imitation. The Brooklyn Institute may be best described, perhaps, as a university for the people. Under its auspices are given each year a large number of courses of lectures, all of which are within the reach of members, who are only required to pay the trifling sum of \$5 a year for the generous privileges afforded them. The general work of the institute is conducted by the several departments, of which there are more than twenty. There are departments of architecture, astronomy, geography geology, music, philology, fine arts, electricity, mineralogy, painting and many more. Besides the lectures conducted by the various departments, numerous meetings are held by the Institate itself, at which topics of general interest to the community are discussed.

The prospectus of the Institute for the coming season has just been issued. A glance at it shows the rich least which is to be set before the memare important, the actual value of imports was | bers and their friends during the fall and winter We say their friends advisedly, for the weekly membership ticket admits not only the holder it is to be recognized that the official returns to all the meetings and lectures, but to every lecture and meeting in the evening it admits an other person as well. If there is any fault to be found with the programme it is that too much is in offered. No one, however, can be expected to take in everything. It would be physically impossible. There is something to sait all minds and everybody is expected to take an elective course, according to his tastes. To mention even a small fraction of the numerous attractions would out of the question in this place. The people of Brooklyn know the Institute well, and take a warm interest in it. We should be glad if the people of other communities could have their at tention attracted to the work which is being done there on such broad and Eberal lines, and be stimulated to do something of the same kind for themselves. It is impossible to estimate the educative force which such an institution exerts on the community in which it has its sent.

As is well known, the Brooklyn Institute has set on foot a plan for providing the city with a Museum of Arts and Sciences. This work is now well under way; the design for the building, which is to be erected near the entrance of Pros pect Park, has been accepted, and before another

year passes work upon it will in all probability be begun. The building is to be put up by the city, but its control will be entirely in the hands of the Institute. The inspiring and organizing genius of the Institute is Professor Franklin W. Hooper. Under his direction the membership increased from eighty-two on June 1, 1888, until it had reached 2,622 on June 1, 1893. In spite of the menace of hard times, the Institute has not contracted its plans for the coming year. By next June its membership ought to be well above the 3,000 mark.

Mr. Watson, the designer of the Valkyrie, has arrived, and is fast being assured that he is welcome. However the great contest results in which his interest is personal as well as that of a sportsmar, and a Briton, he will find that all Americans are pleased at his coming, and pleased at the errand that brings him here. He is right in saying that a victory for the Valkyrie "would give an impetus to yachting that would be benelicial" to both countries. None of us, however, are likely on that account to wish any less power to the Vigilant than all there is in her.

The Secretary of War has our respectful sym-

pathies. He is one of the most amiable and delightful men at present engaged in saving the country, and if he had his way he would make everybody happy. The trouble is that the whole world is in a conspiracy to prevent him from being its friend. His position in affairs is not merely that of the commander of our great Army. It is believed that his duties in that office do not occopy more than one hour of his time in twentyfour. It is not as Secretary of War that he commands the attention of the country. He is unique as the possessor of everybody's confidence, with the inevitable result that nobody who confides in him is just exactly satisfied with the result. He stands between the President and the Democratic machine of New-York somewhat as a buffer State stands between two great, ambitious, irrepressible and irreconcilable Powers. Fortunately he is nimble, and when he sees the irresistible about to come down upon the immovable he can be trusted to jump.

The Clinton County Democratic Convention has made itself famous by indorsing Cleveland and refusing to indorse Flower. By the same sign the Democrats of Clinton County will refuse to indorse the action of Hill, Murphy, Flower and Croker when they nominate Maynard. At least they ought to, if they don't.

Although no State officers are to be elected in New-Jersey this year, we are glad to see that the Republican State Committee proposes to engage in an active campaign, in the hope that the party may succeed in electing a majority of the members of the Assembly. The Democrats at Trenton have made so bad a record, especially at the last session, that reputable citizens ought to resolve that the disgrace of Democratic ascendency in the Legislature shall not continue. If the Republicans make irreproachable nominations and engage in active work in all the districts, they can elect enough of their men to control the Assembly. There is also good ground for hope that in Hudson County the Democratic ring can be overthrown, and the Republican candidate for Sheriff elected.

Congressman Caldwell's Penal bill providing a severe punishment for train robbery ought to be passed. It will add a much needed statute to our laws. It is already the law in most States that a person who intending simply a robbery commits murder is guilty of murder in the first degree, and there is no reason why this just provision should not apply to the particularly execrable kind of scoundrel who "holds up" a train. It is desirable to try these offences when committed on an interstate railroad in a Federal court, where the influences which conspire occasionally to derent justice less easily intrude.

The English Service papers, commenting upon the proposed tests of protective wire netting warships against torpedoes, soon to take place at the Newport Naval Station, assume that this system of defence originated only a few years ago, and that the credit belongs to an officer of its navy. The fact is that torpedo defence netting, which may be called "crinoline for warships," was used by American Navy officers in the Civil War. Its first application was upon the monitor Passaic, at the time of the assault on the defences of Charleston Harbor, when, by permission of Admiral Dabigren, que of the engineer officers made a netting of brackets and wires, and tested it by an empty spar torpedo with absolute success.

An English expert quoted in "The Westminster Gazette" says that most of the paper used in books made nowadays will not last three hundred years, and hopes that his warning may be the means of inducing publishers to use paper of a less transient quality. There is an element of compensation in this seemingly alarming statement. It is that three hundred years from now no one a substantial investment in medical education will care much about the books of the present day. Only a few of them are worth preserving, and those that possess real merit are certain to be reprinted generation after generation, for they will always be in demand.

PERSONAL.

J. Grant Cramer, of Orange, N. J., son of a former United States Minister to Switzerland and a nephew of General Grant, has been appointed instructor of French and German in Lehigh University, and has entered upon his duties there-wers the second of the s

Mr. Henry Irving, who has been playing in San Francisco, has made a contribution of \$500 toward the Midwinter Fair, to be held in that city, for which active preparations are now under way.

Senator Hoar has just erected in the old cemetery at Quincy, Mass., a memorial to two members of his family who were connected with important events in early New-England history. They were Joanna Hoar, widow of Charles Hoar, Sheriff of Gloucester, England, who came to America in 1640, and Bridget, wife of President Leonard Hoar, who died in 1723. She was the daughter of John Lord Liste, who drew the indictment and sentence of King Charles I.

William Brown Baker, who died recently in Southampton, England, at the age of ninety-four, was able a few years ago to settle a point of no little literary interest. It having been publicly stated that Sir Walter Scott had never visited that part of Berkshire in which scenes of his historical novel "Kenliworth" are laid. Baker was able conclusively to settle the question in the affirmative, he having been present wher Sir Walter called on Mr. Brown Baker's uncle at Kingston Liste for the purpose of gaining local information in connection with "Wayland Smith" Cave" and other Berkshire folklore, subsequently embodied in "Kenilworth," The "Wizard of the North" was the guest of Dr. Hughes, canon of St. Paul's and vicar of Uffington, grandfather of the author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays," and while in the vale called on Dr. Slater, rector of Cumnor, to whom he was indebted for many local details concerning the old house.

Miss Julia Stevenson, daughter of Vice-President Stevenson, is a member of the entering freshman class at Weilesley College. Miss Stevenson's younger sister is attending the Dana Hall pre-paratory school in Wellesley.

The new Chinese Minister to England-Kung Chao-quan-appears to have had a rather singular career. Originally he was a timekeeper in the arsenal at Shanghai, and by diligence and good coduct was promoted to a sub-managership. In time he became manager of a similar establishment a Nanking; and during the Franco-Chinese war was sent to Shanghai to buy war material. He did this so well that he was appointed Taotal of Shanghal, and became famous as a genial old gentleman, with some knowledge of English, and an excellent appreciation of foreign cuisine. He will be an interesting addition to the various diplomatic corps at St. James.

London, Sept. 18.-Mrs. Blaine, widow of James G. Blaine, and her daughter, Miss Hattle Blaine, who are accompanied by the daughter of Senator Don Cameron, left Uxbridge to-day for Paris. The party agent the summer in Uxbridge.

ROYALTY IN ENGLAND THE PRINCE OF WALES'S RETURN,

AGITATING AGAINST THE LORDS STEEPING

CASTLE AND THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA-

A FAST TORPEDO CATCHER FOR THE ENGLISH NAVY-NEW HOTELS

IN ROME AND LONDON.

London, Sept. 18.—The Prince of Wales, who arrived at Balmoral on Wednesday morning, goal this week on a visit to the Duke and Duch Fife, at Braemar, where he will stay about a fortnight. The Duke and Duchess of York will not arrive at St. James's Palace until Friday October as they are to stay for two nights at York as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Vyner, at Fairfield House The Duchess of Albany was expected to arrive at Portsmouth yesterday from Pembroke and Oban is the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert. The plans of the Duchess have been changed in consequence of her daughter, the Princess Alice, having been strocked with the chicken pox. The young Duke left the yacht at Oban last week, in order that he might escape infection. Prince Henry of Batten berg, who has been cruising about the west coast of Scotland during the last three weeks in his schooner Sheila, arrived yesterday at Inverness Prince Henry is to return this week to Balmoral,

ARDENT SEPTUAGENARIAN SPORTSMEN

The Prince Regent of Bavaria shares with the Grand Duke of Luxemburg the distinction of being the most ardent septuagenarian sportsman in Europe. The Grand Duke has done wonders during the present season, and only last week Prince Luitpold, who is seventy-two years old, brought cown three chamois in a single afternoon at Hohen-

THE INFANTA'S CHILDREN IN ENGLAND.

Princes Alfonso and Luis, sons of the Infants Eulalia of Spain, have been sojourning during their mother's absence at the Royal Forest Hotel, Chingford. They arrived early in August under the special charge of Mrs. Alleyne, with a small suite, and benefited greatly by the pure air and out-of door life in Epping Forest. The Infanta is expected to arrive in a few weeks for a stay of a month, and later on will be joined by her husband, Prince

A MAGNIFICENT YACHT FOR THE CZAR.

The Russian Government has just ordered a new yacht for the exclusive use of the Imperial family in the North Sea. Both as regards fittings and size it will eclipse every other ship of the kind. The new ship is to be of 4,000 tons burden, with engines of 600 horse-power, capable of giving a speed of twenty knots an hour whenever required.

LORD ROBERTS AS A HUNTER. Lord Roberts intends to do his share of for hunting this season in Ireland, and has already made his debut with Burke's hounds in Tipperary, astonishing every one by being first at the cover side at 5 o'clock a. m.

To no one has the attack upon the Duke of Connaught occasioned more profound annoyance than to Lord Roberts, His Lordship never having in any way associated himself with the agitation set on foot by irresponsible persons for lowering the professional character of His Royal Highness

BARON SCHICKLER DOES NOT WITHDRAW. A report which has found its way into inaccurate sporting papers with regard to the withdrawal of Baron Schickler from the French turf is wholly

unfounded. Baron Schickier has no intention of giving up racing, and is merely going to sell Chene Royal, winner of the French Derby, and Fitz Roya, winner of the Grand Prix, because they ceased to e of any use for racing, and because he has their respective sires at his stud. MINISTER TRENCH ON HIS WAY TO MEXICO.

Mr. Trench, our new Minister to Mexico, was ng the passengers who left Liverpool for New-York last Wednesday in the Teutonic. Mr. Trench has arranged to take Sir Spenser St. John's house, furniture and establishment. It is to be feared that he will find Mexico rather a dull station after AN IMPERIAL TENANT OF SIEEPHILL

With regard to the Ardiamont tragedy it has een overlooked that nineteen years ago the Emess of Austria was a tenant of Steephill Castle, grandfather built on the site of Mr. Sloane Stanley's romantic cottage. Steephill is one of the finest places in the Isle of Wight, and it was from it that the Empress used to hunt with the local hounds. Sir Joseph Paxton is reported to have said that the west view from Steephill could not be surpassed between Stockholm and Constantinople. Steephill would in the ordinary course things have belonged to Lieutenant Hambrous along with nearly all the ground rents of Ventnor

MR. MARJORIBANK'S INDISCRETION.

The relations between Sir George Trevelyan and Mr. Marjoribanks have been decidedly strained since the remarkable exposure of the ministerial whip's flagrant indiscretion during the debate on the Esslemont incident. The conduct of Mr. Marjoribanks toward both Mr. Esslemont and Sir George Trevelyan has been severely criticised by the Scotch members of all parties.

THE AGITATION AGAINST THE LORDS. In the National Irish League meetings the re-

jection of the Home Rule bill by no means excited such a fierce burst of passionate indignation as one might have expected. The cuckoo cry of the Rad-"Down with the House of Lords!" ical caucus, has of course been freely echoed, and the Leaguers are comforting themselves by the prediction of a Gladstonian triumph at the next general election; but the more thoughtful members know better, and are turning their attention to registration and amnesty and the relief of evicted tenants. This is the case especially among the Parnellites, who declare freely that the bill was so entirely inadequate that its rejection was no calamity. At the same time I hear that the extreme men are coming to gether again and talking of putting additional pressure on Mr. Gladstone in a way which his reckless and silly dictum about the Clerkenwell outrage leads them to believe would be efficacious.

Every one who knows anything of the background of politics is aware how utterly unreal is the Liberal attempt at agitation against the House of Lords. It was an open secret that literally scores of good Gladstonians would have voted against the Home Rule bill had it not been certain that it would be rejected by the upper chamber. There nothing surprising, therefore, in the news that the manifesto of the association called the National Liberal Federation has fallen exceedingly flat; but this is not all. Several Cabinet Ministers are known to be exceedingly angry at its ineptness and inopportuneness. It is said, with what seems to be considerable probability, that this stupid document was the handiwork of Mr. Schnadhorst, against the advice of his colleagues in Parliament, and that by his insistence on it at the present time he has given himself a political coup-

THE NEW GUNBOAT SPEEDY.

The delivery of the new gunboat Speedy, a firstclass steel twin-screw vessel, from Messrs. Thornycroft, of Chiswick, is of more interest and importance than is usually the case with similar occurrences. She has been built specially to attain exceptional speed, and Messrs. Thorny croft have had their way with her boilers and all She is intended for an improved "catcher"-that is to say, with exactly the same tonnage as the best and latest of them just received she is to develop 1,000 more horse-power and to attain a speed of wenty-two knots on a forced-draught trial. These esults are to be obtained by the application o Thornycroft's patent tubulous boilers, which have not yet been tried in the navy in a ship of any size. The Speedy is 250 feet long, 27 feet beam and of sto tons displacement, and the trials are looked forward to with more than usual interest.

PLANS FOR NEW HOTELS.

Hy early spring next year the number of firstlass hotels in Rome will be increased by the addition of one now in course of erection by the Savoy Hotel Company, of London, to be called by that well-known name. It is hoped and intended that the new hotel shall be not merely great, but good, and everything is being done to make it super-excellent. By the way, I hear that the Savoy Hotel company is also extending its operations in Lon-The rumor runs that Claridge's Hotel is to be pulled down and an up-to-date establishment-under the auspices of the Savoy Company is to be erected on its site. With this and the con grand American Hotel, for which the ground se long occupied by Her Majesty's Theatre has been secured, London will be well provided, at least protection.